

GEN. FRENCH FAILS BACK.

FORCED TO ABANDON POSITIONS EAST AND WEST OF RENSBURG.

One Correspondent Says There Has Been Heavy Fighting and French's Position Is Serious—Indications of an Early Advance by Roberts From Modder River.

—Gen. Buller Is Back at Cheley.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

RENSBURG, Cape Colony, Feb. 13.—All the British positions to the westward of Rensburg, including Coles Kop, have been abandoned on account of the pressure of a large Boer force with heavy guns.

The British have abandoned Slingersfontein and fallen back on Rensburg. This move was made because the Boers were threatening the British eastern flank.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Although the War Office at midnight announced that no further news had been received from South Africa for publication, the general impression among the public is that the Boers are now fighting in the Rensburg neighborhood, which ended in the Boers withdrawing their advanced position which had been won by arduous work during the past few weeks.

The chief of these positions, Coles Kop, is higher than any of the surrounding hills, and the British guns there have been described as dominating the Boer positions. Now the Boers have mounted a 40-pounder at Bastard's Nek, whence by excellent shooting, sometimes at 10,000 yards, they seem to have somewhat easily compelled the British to retire from one post after another.

One correspondent reports that the fighting lasted almost incessantly for two days, and declares that the losses of the Boers, who outnumbered the British five to one, were very great. Their Great gun went west of Slingersfontein was smashed by a British howitzer, but the result was not affected by this, and the British forces have fallen back to Rensburg, chiding at their disappointment. The reports concur in declaring that the Boers in the vicinity have been greatly reinforced lately from several points, especially Magerfontein, and it is said that they are directed by Col. Viljoen, Maxwell, the Boer leader who is alleged to have planned much of the Boer campaign.

It is impossible in the absence of more definite information to indicate the significance of the British withdrawal, but it may prove that the concentration that Gen. Lord Roberts seems to have made at Modder River has been a feint, and that the Boers are taking advantage of this to resume the offensive, compelling the British to concentrate at Rensburg.

A telegram received by the Daily Mail states that the condition of affairs at Rensburg is serious. There has been no fighting, but the Boers have been seen in the vicinity. The correspondent expresses doubt as to the ability of the British to hold the town.

It is reported from Rensburg that Mr. Reay, the war correspondent of the Melbourne Herald, under a flag of truce and blindfolded, was allowed to enter the Boer lines yesterday. He is now at Rensburg, and the two correspondents Lambie and Halse, who have been missing since the recent fight near Rensburg, Commandant Delany informed him that Mr. Lambie had been killed during the action and that Mr. Halse was a prisoner.

Mr. Reay states that Commandant Delany gave him the impression that the Boers were very confident as to the ultimate result of the war.

Since it is maintained concerning Gen. Roberts' doing, but the foreign military attaches have left Cape Town to join him, and there are other indications that a movement by him will not be long delayed. A new division, known as the Ninth, has been formed at Modder River, and Gen. Sir H. E. Colville has been appointed to command it.

It is reported that a private telegram from South Africa has been received at the Shrewsbury military headquarters, and that Gen. Buller is leaving Orange Free State. It is believed that this foreshadows an advance on Kimberley.

A previous report stated that Gen. Wood had occupied Zoutpansdrift on Jan. 6, but later on retired into the Orange Free State. It is believed that this foreshadows an advance on Kimberley.

It seems that the army in Natal is at present inactive. Gen. Buller apparently is not in a position to move, and several of the correspondents expect a full in the operations, have gone to Durban to recuperate.

BULLER'S LOSSES AT VAALKRANTZ.

Twenty-four Killed, 322 Wounded and Five Missing—Buller at Cheley.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The War Office has issued a list of casualties among the non-commissioned officers and privates at Vaalkrantz. Twenty-four were killed, 322 were wounded and five are missing. Of this number the First Durham Light Infantry, which captured the hill, had twelve killed and seventy-seven wounded.

A despatch from Gen. Buller giving the casualties was sent from Cheley. It would seem to indicate that Gen. Buller has removed his headquarters from Sprinsfeld further south to Cheley Camp. It is not known whether any large body of troops remains at Sprinsfeld.

RELIEF PROMISED TO MAKING.

Roberts Has Sent Word to Col. Baden-Powell—Garrison as Game as Ever.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A despatch to the Pull Mail Gazette from Mafeking, via Gaborone, of date Feb. 2, says:

"The situation is unchanged. Col. Baden-Powell has received a communication from Lord Roberts promising that relief will be sent in a few weeks.

"Our food will last and the garrison is as game as ever. The Boers have expressed their intention to starve us out.

GEN. JOUBERT WAS WOUNDED.

Fragment of a Shell Hit Him in the Thigh at the Colenso Fight.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Cape Town Gazette carries an official list of the Boer prisoners captured since the commencement of the war. The list contains 438 names.

Fast Service to Detroit.

The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York at 4:30 P. M. every day. Fine service, no excess fare. Illustrated by Planchik light—Ad.

KAISER WELCOMES PRINCE HENRY.

Takes the Occasion to Make Another Speech for a Big Navy.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The home-coming from the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia, Emperor William's brother, who was commander of the German squadron in Asiatic waters, was the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration. The Emperor met him at the railway station. The route thence to the castle was thronged with cheering crowds. A subsequent banquet at the Emperor's palace, which was held in the presence of the people was an endorsement of his naval policy.

"It is an indubitable fact," said his Majesty, "of how thoroughly the nation comprehends the necessity for strengthening our sea power. The German people and princes are at one with their Emperor in the determination to erect a new landmark of the country's mighty development by creating a great fleet adequate to its requirements."

THE TRADE TREATY WITH ITALY.

Objection Raised in the Chamber to Our Duties on Olive, Olives and Oranges.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Feb. 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies today the Under-Secretary of Commerce defended the commercial agreement between Italy and the United States, which was signed by Special Commissioner Kason and Baron de Spreti Italian Ambassador at Washington, on Feb. 8.

The opposition made a sharp attack on the agreement, alleging that the Italian Government had obtained no advantages. Special objection was made to the American duties on olive, olives and oranges.

TRAFFIC OF LABOR IN CHICAGO.

Plano Factories Decide to Move—Other Plants to Leave the City.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Owing to labor troubles the plano factories of the W. W. Kimball Company, which employ 1,000 men, have decided to move from Chicago to Springfield, Ohio, and Rockford, Ill., respectively. The Kimball Company has also an agent looking for a site to which to remove its Chicago plant so as to be beyond the baleful influence of the Central Labor Union.

This movement from Chicago in search of a new home, which is not confined to the makers of planos, J. V. Farwell & Co. have bought a site at Benton Harbor, Mich., to which to remove its shirt, skirt, cloak and overalls factory. A number of clothing concerns propose to remove their plants to Springfield, Ohio, and Rockford, Ill., respectively. The Kimball Company has also an agent looking for a site to which to remove its Chicago plant so as to be beyond the baleful influence of the Central Labor Union.

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THE NAVY NEEDS MORE MEN.

Officers and Sailors Lacking for the Fine New Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A state of affairs exists in the United States Navy which will doubtless prove astonishing to European naval powers. In a report transmitted to Congress today the Secretary of the Navy explains that the Navy is so short-handed in officers and men that new vessels nearly ready for service cannot be put into commission without withdrawing other ships from active duty, and even then the new vessels, like those now commissioned, must go to sea with complements too small for the best interests of the Government.

The ships in commission are manned by 1,002 officers and 14,000 enlisted men. The full complement is 1,272 officers and 22,181 men. There is absolutely not one man now in the service available for the big battleships, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin, which are now in commission. It is estimated that at least 400 men, if they were available, would be required to man these big ships. The Navy is so short-handed in officers and men that new vessels nearly ready for service cannot be put into commission without withdrawing other ships from active duty, and even then the new vessels, like those now commissioned, must go to sea with complements too small for the best interests of the Government.

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FRICK FIGHTS CARNEGIE.

HE BRINGS A SUIT IN EQUITY, ALLEGING FRAUD.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

He Wants Carnegie Restraint From Using "Ironclad" Agreements—Is Willing to Sell at a Valuation Fixed by Arbitrators—Charges Personal Animosity.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 13.—The threatened suit in equity of H. C. Frick against Andrew Carnegie was filed today in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Frick makes the charge against Mr. Carnegie of malice, fraud and personal animosity toward Frick. The suit is by H. C. Frick, Jr., against the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and the stockholders, the rule requiring that all, even those in sympathy with Mr. Frick, shall be included in the suit. The stockholders who are said by William F. McCook, Mr. Frick's attorney, to be friendly with him are Henry Phillips, who was Mr. Carnegie's best friend; H. M. Curry, Jr.; E. F. McCook, Mr. McCook's attorney; and T. F. McCook, Mr. McCook's attorney.

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fairly worth, that to execute new papers making a valid binding, secured partnership, and to continue the firm, in all respects, as it was intended heretofore, to not let to continue the firm, even if it is a general partnership, and to have the sole management to Carnegie would result eventually, as he (Frick) believes, in the destruction of the Carnegie Steel Company.

The chief stockholders of the company are Carnegie, owning 28 1/2 per cent.; Henry Phillips, Jr., 11 per cent.; George L. Fisher, 10 per cent.; H. M. Curry, Jr., 10 per cent.; E. F. McCook, 10 per cent.; and T. F. McCook, 10 per cent.

Mr. McCook's statement does not cover the bill entirely in all its details. In the bill Mr. Frick seeks to compel Carnegie to transfer his interest in the Carnegie Steel Company to the Carnegie Steel Company.

Reference is made in McCook's statement to the fact that President Schwab transferred Carnegie's interest in the Carnegie Steel Company to the Carnegie Steel Company, and that it intends to pay for it only in small installments over its profits. The bill also seeks to compel Carnegie to transfer his interest in the Carnegie Steel Company to the Carnegie Steel Company.

The bill points out that when the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, was organized with a capital of \$10,000,000, Carnegie was to be paid in cash. No cash was paid and the value was made up otherwise, therefore, Carnegie was to be paid in cash. No cash was paid and the value was made up otherwise, therefore, Carnegie was to be paid in cash.

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